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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Russia barred Red Cross germ-war probe in Korea. Western Big 3 rejected Soviet plan for German unity, peace. French arrested Tunisia's Nationalist Premier. Riots marked Italian campaign for return of Trieste.*

Domestic News. *Truman asked U.S. admit 300,000 refugees. Stassen, Warren sought Eisenhower votes in Wisconsin primary. Sens. Brewster, Bridges explained links to probe figures. Sen. McCarthy sued Sen. Benton for $2 million.*

B *Defense Mobilizer Wilson opposed WSB proposal for wage hike in steel industry; company-union talks resumed. OPS set restaurant price ceilings. 6-state tornadoes killed 239 persons.*

KOREA

Reds Bar Germ War Probe. Russia refused in the UN Mar. 26 to let the Intl. Red Cross investigate charges that the U.S. had waged germ warfare in North Korea. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik told the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York that the Intl. Red Cross was "incompetent" because it was
C neither international nor impartial. He called it a "Swiss national organization." He went on to denounce U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson as "an instigator, an advocate & one of the organizers of the use of bacteriological warfare." U.S. delegate Benjamin V. Cohen replied that the Reds had been given a chance to "put up or shut up" by letting the world see proof of their germ war charges and had done neither. He said world opinion could now judge the falsity of the Red charges. Malik contended that a group called the Comm. of the Intl. Assn. of Jurists had already been "invited" to investigate the charges and "confirmed" them.

D UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie cabled Red China & North Korea Mar. 21 that the World Health Org. was prepared to help combat epidemics reported in North Korea. Meanwhile Chinese Red newspapers were publishing photos of bombs, insects & germs which they said were American germ-war weapons dropped on North Korea, Manchuria & Shantung Province of North China. Chinese Red broadcasts charged Mar. 23 that germ weapons had been tested on Red prisoners on Koje Island in South Korea and on a UN LST used as a floating laboratory. The UN radio in Tokio warned Mar. 24 that the Reds might have accused the U.S. of using germ warfare because they intended to use it. [See 85F]

E **Secrecy on Prisoner Talks.** A promised Red "compromise" proposal on exchange of prisoners under a Korean truce turned out Mar. 21 to be no different from previous Red demands: return of 132,474 UN-held prisoners for 11,559 listed as held by the Reds. Semi-secrecy was imposed on the prisoner-exchange negotiations in Panmunjom by the UN Mar. 25 in hopes that "frank speaking" in the parley would speed up progress.

Agreement on designation of 10 Korean "ports of entry" during a cease-fire was completed Mar. 26 by staff officers discussing truce enforcement rules. They were still deadlocked Mar. 27 over Red military airfield construction and the UN plan to drop Russia & F Norway as truce-observer nominees. The Reds refused Mar. 26-27 to discuss their nomination of Russia as a "neutral" observer and were believed to be waiting for new instructions. [See p. 85C-E]

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, UN Supreme Commander, asked Mar. 24 that Americans be patient with truce negotiations although "sorely tried when dealing in any way with the Communist negotiators." He said "patience is a necessity" because "not only the lives of Allied prisoners in Communist hands but world peace itself" was at stake. Rear Adm. Ruthven E. Libby of the UN truce team said in a Tokio broadcast Mar. 20 there was a "50-50" chance for a Korean truce and "the longer the talks go on, the more chance there is." [See p. 77E-F]

Warfare & Casualties. The U.S. reported Mar. 22 that at least 9 Red MIG-15 jet fighters were destroyed in Korean combat Mar. 15-21 as against a loss of 2 F-84 Thunderjets by Red ground fire and an F-86 Sabrejet from unknown causes. At least 3 MIGs were reported bagged Mar. 25. The U.S. 5th AF reported Mar. 20 that an improved Red jet fighter similar to the MIG-15 but with longer operational range had been seen in Korea.

Mar. 15-21 was the war's lightest week for U.S. casualties, the Defense Dept. said Mar. 26. The list rose by 123 to 106,794 (18,616 dead) [see p. 85M]. Many small-scale troop clashes and heavy UN air raids on Red supply & frontline installations took place this week along the Korean battlefront. [See p. 85L]

GERMANY

West Rejects Soviet Plan. Russia's Mar. 10 proposal for a Big 4 peace pact with a unified, armed, neutralized Germany was rejected by the U.S., Britain & France Mar. 25. They delivered identical notes to Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky in Moscow saying they would negotiate with Moscow for German peace only on this basis:

1. Germany must be unified through free, UN-supervised elections in both the Western & Soviet zones. Russia was asked to let the UN commission on German elections, now in West Germany, "carry out its task" in East Germany.

2. Germany must not have land, sea & air forces free of international control. To bar Germany from Western international organizations, as demanded by Russia, would be "a step backwards and might jeopardize the emergence in Europe of a new era in which international relations would be based on cooperation and not on rivalry & distrust."

3. Unified Germany should be free to join the western European Army either before or after it obtained a peace treaty. It should not be forced to be a neutral.

4. The future of East German territories now held by Poland were not, as Russia contends, settled during the Big 4 Potsdam Conf. in 1945. This issue "must await the peace settlement" for final determination.

Western Big 3 diplomats & West German officials spent 2 weeks in drafting their reply to the Soviet notes of Mar. 10 in which Russia shifted its German policy to a line popular with

TRUMAN STATES U.S. POLICY. Pres. Truman's foreword to a State Dept. pamphlet, ***Our Foreign Policy 1952*** (80 pp., 25¢), prepared at the President's request & issued Mar. 23, said: "The purpose of American foreign policy is to defend the independence and the integrity of the republic. To do this we must build peace in the world; not peace at any price, but a peace in which the peoples of all countries—big and little alike—can live free from the fear of aggression. Everything we do in our relations with other countries has that paramount aim." The U.S., he declared, was "turning back the threat of Communism," not "waiting to put out fires when trouble starts in some faraway place." [See p. 88B]

The pamphlet on China: "The fall of China underlines the fact that the U.S. alone cannot guarantee the freedom of all Asia. In the long run it is the peoples of Asia who will have to build the institutions of their own freedom, with the help and goodwill of the rest of the free world." [See p. 69K]

On Germany: Defense of West Germany was made a "practical necessity" by Russian refusal to permit unification of Germany and "development of strong military units in East Germany under Communist control." [See pp. 93K-94E]

many West German nationalists. The Soviet bid for a Big 4 conference on German peace was turned down unless Russia would meet several conditions. The U.S., Britain & France said it would "not be possible to engage in detailed discussion of a peace treaty until conditions have been created for free elections and until a free all-German Govt." had been formed and could take part in the peace talks. Soviet agreement to discuss the Polish-held territories, which West Germans say should be returned to Germany, was made another prior condition of peace talks by the Western powers.

French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman told newsmen in Paris Mar. 24 that Russia's desire to make Germany an arsenal for the Soviet bloc and build up German-East European trade was "perhaps the essential meaning" of Moscow's revised German policy. He said Germany could easily be "drawn toward the adversary" by Soviet offers to trade Eastern raw materials for German finished goods. "Never leave Germany to herself is my principle," Schuman declared. [See p. 46E]

Reactions. Moscow *Pravda*, aware of what the West's reply to Russia's Mar. 10 note would be, denounced it in advance Mar. 24. *Pravda* said the charge that Russia opposed free elections throughout Germany was "ridiculous"; Russia objected only to "interference in the internal affairs" of East Germany by UN election supervisors. *Pravda* said the U.S. was "seeking a pretext to reject" German unification & peace. Vishinsky told the Western Big 3 Ambassadors in Moscow Mar. 25: Russia only wanted Germany to have the same defense privileges as Japan received under its peace treaty; Russia wants an early all-German election but not under UN supervision; it would violate UN principles for an all-German Govt. to belong to the Western military bloc. [See pp. 77K-M, 23P]

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said Mar. 25 his Govt. would go ahead with plans to contribute German manpower to a European Army. He indorsed the Western notes to Moscow, said conclusion of a West German peace contract with the Western Big 3 was "imminent." [See pp. 77M-78A, 53G]

Other German reaction to the West's note to Moscow: Social Dems. (Socialists) approved the demand for free elections but objected to making "unity of Germany & the conclusion of a peace treaty dependent on the previous incorporation of Germany" into one of the competing camps in the East-West struggle [see p. 46C]. Free Dem. leader August Martin Euler: "The Soviets must now show their true colors and say whether they will permit free elections in their zone." The Social Unity (Communist) Party in East Berlin said there was a difference between Western "remilitarization" of Germany and formation of a pro-Red "Natl. People's Army" to "protect" Germany from "attempts to break the peace." [See Vol. XI, p. 298H]

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said in Washington Mar. 26: The U.S. "will not be deflected" by Russia from enabling Germany to "play its part in building a strong European community" capable of defeating "aggression or subversion." New Soviet offers to "discuss" a German peace treaty remind the U.S. of "7 fruitless years of discussions with Soviet representatives about an Austrian treaty." [See pp. 78B, 69H]

Reds Stall UN Unit. The UN Comm. on Germany reported in West Berlin Mar. 23 it was stalled in its investigation of free election possibilities in Germany because it could not gain admission to the Soviet zone. [See p. 69K-L]

French-German Saar Dispute. French Forgn. Min. Schuman & West German Chancellor Adenauer agreed in Paris Mar. 20 to continue efforts to reach a Franco-German settlement on the Saar and form a committee to see that Saar elections next fall are free. They decided that the new Saar Parliament should ratify any agreement reached by France & West Germany. Gilbert Grandval, French Ambassador to the Saar, stirred up more resentment in West Germany when he said Mar. 21 that Adenauer had in effect recognized the independence of the present Saar Govt. Adenauer denied this, and Schuman said Mar. 24 Adenauer had merely agreed to let the present Saar regime help work out a solution. Saar Min. Pres. Johannes Hoffman said Mar. 16 the Saar must be recognized as an independent nation before it would consider making a contribution to European defense. He denied West German charges that he intended to let France recruit soldiers in the Saar. [See p. 46E]

Jewish Reparations Talks. A conference on Jewish damage claims against Germany was opened in The Hague Mar. 21 by representatives of the West German & Israeli Govts. and Jewish individuals. Israel sought $1 billion for resettlement of German Jews in Israel. An additional $500 million claim for Nazi expropriation of Jewish property was filed Mar. 24 by the Conf. on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, which represented Jews outside Israel. 10,000 Israeli men & women were led by Herut leader Menachem Begin at a Tel Aviv mass meeting Mar. 25 in an oath to reject German reparations and never "forget the destruction of Jews by Hitler." Begin asked that Israelis boycott German goods and threatened to see that German reparations goods sent to Israel were destroyed. [See p. 27C]

The Bavarian State Govt. agreed Mar. 15 to pay the Jewish Restitution Successor Org., which conducts Jewish welfare projects in Germany, $4,523,900 for property of deceased Jewish owners who left no heirs. [See Vol. IX, p. 259J]

Nazi Group Acquitted. A German court in Wiesbaden Mar. 24 freed 5 officials of Hitler's Justice Ministry charged with having caused the deaths of 2,000 concentration camp prisoners. Rudolf Marx was acquitted. Albert Hupperschwiller, Wilhelm Meyer, Dr. Otto Guender & Kurt Giese were released for lack of sufficient evidence. [See p. 87A]

Otto Ernst Remer, West German neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party leader, was released in Hannover Mar. 26 after having served 4 months in jail for slandering Chancellor Adenauer. He is still under another 3-month sentence. [See p. 86P] . . . **East German ex-Nazis** & militarists are now "men of goodwill" fighting for a united "democratic" Germany and "occupy responsible positions in all branches of economic, political & cultural life," Vincent Mueller, deputy chairman of the East German Natl. Dem. Party, wrote in Russia's Berlin newspaper *Taegliche Rundschau* Mar. 26. He praised Russia's contention that ex-Nazis should have equal rights in a unified Germany. [See pp. 86N, 77L; Vol. X, 299H-J, 237A]

WESTERN DEFENSE

SHAPE Chiefs Back Aid Program. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's plea for continued U.S. foreign aid was delivered to Congressional committees in Washington Mar. 24-25 by his Chief of Staff, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther.

The statement Gruenther delivered to the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 24 did not specifically indorse the $5,889,000,000 amount of Pres. Truman's request for aid to West Europe this year. Gruenther stressed Eisenhower's view that West European defense "must come basically from within," the U.S. "providing heavy & complicated forms of military equipment as well as other forms of support." He said the required "maximum effort (by West Europeans) in terms of their own resources" was "now being made in good measure." He said economic aid was necessary to bolster the production programs of the Europeans. Gruenther also told the House Forgn. Affairs Com. Mar. 25 that a substantial cut in foreign aid would mean "a serious disadvantage for the U.S." He said to newsmen when he arrived in Washington Mar. 22: "The tide is flowing our way" in the cold war. [See p. 53K-L]

Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett told the Senate committee Mar. 20 that the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be permitted to make cuts "where they would do the least damage" if Congress insisted on cutting the $5.3 billion military aid portion of the $7.9 billion Mutual Security request [see p. 62B]. The Joint Chiefs chairman, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, warned in a Pasadena, Calif. speech Mar. 20 that present defense policies were "least expensive" in the long run and "quick & easy" schemes for defeating Communism were "will o' the wisps." [See pp. 86D-F, 13M; Vol. XI, 226L]

European agricultural pool similar to the Schuman coal-steel pool will be discussed in a 16-nation meeting in Paris sometime between June & October, a conference of Marshall Plan countries agreed in Paris Mar. 26. The U.S. indorsed the plan Mar. 23. [See Vol. XI, p. 395D-E] . . . **Britain** waived taxes on U.S. aid projects in the U.K. Mar. 20 [see p. 86M-N]. A "super-priority" rating for production of Centurion tanks, guided weapons & anti-aircraft equipment was announced by the British Supply Ministry Mar. 26. [See p. 49F] . . . **Greece** has received over $2¼ billion in outside aid since its liberation in 1944, the U.S. aid mission in Athens reported Mar. 21. The U.S. contributed 85% as follows: Marshall Plan $826,700,000, Truman Doctrine & private agencies $536,600,000, other military aid (to last July) $559,400,000. [See pp. 90F, 39B] . . . **Adm. Lynde D. McCor-**

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mick, Atlantic Allied Naval Forces commander, said in Washington Mar. 25 after a tour of NATO countries that his forces were not yet strong enough to insure control of the Atlantic, especially against Soviet submarines. [See p. 31D]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Tunisian Leaders Arrested. Tunisian Premier Mohammed Chenik, State Min. Mahmoud Materi, Public Health Min. Mohammed Ben Salem & Commerce Min. Salah Nazali were arrested in Tunis Mar. 26 on orders of French Resident Gen. Jean de Hauteclocque.

Hauteclocque had told the Bey of Tunis Mar. 25 to oust Chenik, a Nationalist, and install a more moderate regime. The French objected to Chenik's determination to have Tunisia's complaint against France aired in the UN Security Council. They said he neglected administrative affairs to agitate against France. They promised the Bey more home rule if Tunisia got a less nationalistic Govt. The Bey (Sidi Mohammed el-Amin Pasha, 77, nominal ruler of Tunisia) stalled on ousting Chenik and the arrests ensued. 7 Neodestour Party leaders and a Communist also were arrested. Chenik & the 3 other imprisoned Ministers were flown to Kebili, 250 mi. south of Tunis. The entire country, a French protectorate, was placed under a 9 p.m.-5:30 a.m. curfew, the 20,000 French troops in Tunisia were given full police powers and a news blackout was imposed. French Pres. Vincent Auriol sent 2 representatives to Tunis Mar. 27 to seek a compromise with the Bey, who still refused to appoint a new Tunisian Premier.

Disorders during the Arab Nationalist campaign in Tunisia had taken 100 lives and resulted in thousands of arrests since mid-January. Tunisia has a native population of 3 million (mostly Arabs & Bedouins), 240,000 Europeans (145,000 French). French are assigned half the Assembly seats & 5 of 11 Cabinet ministries, run local administrations. [See p. 70K-L]

Moroccans Ask Home Rule. A note from Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco, asking France to grant French Morocco home rule was disclosed in Paris Mar. 21. [See p. 39D-E]

Trieste Italians Riot. Demonstrations for return of Trieste Free Territory and the entire Yugoslav-held Istrian Peninsula to Italy caused riots in Trieste Mar. 20-23. 160 civilians & 20 policemen were injured during the 4 days as pro-Italians attacked U.S. & British cars & buildings to protest continued Allied occupation. (The U.S. & Britain occupy Trieste City & the northern half of the territory, Yugoslavia the southern half.) Neo-Fascist youths also staged demonstrations in Rome Mar. 24 (33d anniversary of founding of Mussolini's Fascist Party) & Mar. 25-26. Some were encouraged by Communists to demonstrate against the U.S. & Britain. Others denounced Russia as well as the U.S. & Britain. 82 persons were injured. 7 persons were hurt during a Naples U. student demonstration over Trieste Mar. 27.

The Italian Govt. announced Mar. 20 it had protested to the U.S., Britain & France that Yugoslavia was violating its Italian peace treaty by arresting Italians & outlawing Italian currency in its Trieste zone. The U.S. & Britain agreed Mar. 27 to negotiate with Italy for the addition of Italians to the Anglo-U.S. Trieste administration.

The Free Territory of Trieste was created Sept. 16, 1947 under the Italian peace treaty but the West & Russia were unable to agree later in the UN Security Council on a civilian international regime to replace U.S.-British-Yugoslav occupation. The Western Allies now favor Italy's demand for return of the territory, would like to see Italy & Yugoslavia work out their own settlement about the Yugoslav zone. [See p. 51J; XI, 306L, 270K; VII, 295E]

Mrs. FDR Tours India. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made a goodwill tour of India Feb. 27-Mar. 24. She also visited Pakistan Feb. 20-27, made a one-day trip to Nepal Mar. 19, flew to Bangkok (Thailand) Mar. 24. She said in a broadcast Mar. 21 that India had expressed itself in many ways as a friend of the West. She told newsmen in Calcutta Mar. 23: She was against atomic bombing of Red China & Korea even if the Reds broke a Korean truce; the U.S. should spend more on propaganda to counteract successful Russian propaganda in Asia. Moscow Radio denounced her Mar. 14 as a "sworn enemy of peace & democracy," said U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson sent her to India & Pakistan to promote "formation of a police force for combating the people's struggle for freedom." [See p. 38B]

Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said in a *N.Y. Herald Tribune* interview Mar. 20: India "could not move one way or another [in the cold war] without setting up tremendous conflicts which could, in the end, undo any good we might hope to achieve by a change [from neutrality]." [See p. 74E]

UN Subcom. on Freedom of Information voted 7-2 (U.S., Russia opposed) Mar. 20 to set up a permanent 12-nation committee to make on-the-spot inquiries into disputes over press freedom throughout the world. [See p. 87D] . . . **Intl. Bank** & the Chase Natl. Bank of New York loaned the KLM Royal Dutch Air Lines $7 million Mar. 20 to help finance a $33 million re-equipment program. The Intl. Bank gave Pakistan a $27,200,000 loan Mar. 25 for railroad development. [See p. 71C; Vol. XI, 422A] . . . **Far Eastern** agricultural projects of the Food & Agriculture Org. & UN Econ. Comm. for Asia & the Far East were consolidated Mar. 24. [See p. 55E] . . . **Chinese Red** admission to the Economic & Social Council, proposed by Russia, was defeated, 12-3, when the Council met in New York Mar. 24. [See p. 70M] . . . **Denmark's** accession to the Revised Gen. Act for the Pacific Settlement of Intl. Disputes was deposited with the UN Mar. 25. Previous ratifiers: Belgium, Norway, Sweden. [See Vol. XI, p. 227P] . . . **Euthanasia Society of America, Inc.** petitioned the UN Mar. 25 to establish the right of incurably ill persons to "merciful death." [See Vol. XI, p. 79P]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Admission of 300,000. Pres. Truman urged Congress Mar. 24 to admit to the U.S. 300,000 European refugees during the next 3 years at the rate of 100,000 a year. He also asked it to (1) "provide aid for . . . victims of oppression who are escaping from . . . the Iron Curtain" and (2) continue U.S. participation in efforts to resettle "a substantial number of persons from the overpopulated areas of Western Europe."

The 300,000 admitted to the U.S. would include, annually, 7,000 from East Europe, 7,500 Greeks, 7,500 Dutch, 39,000 Italians from Italy & Trieste and 39,000 Germans.

15,000-20,000 Germans flee from the Russian zone of Germany and about 1,000 others make the more perilous flight from the Soviet bloc nations in the southeast and east every month, Mr. Truman reported. 18,000 of the latter have so far escaped.

The President pointed out that many persons fleeing Soviet lands would be "completely blocked" from entering the U.S. under present law because "their quotas have been 'mortgaged' under the displaced persons act for many years in the future. For example, half the Latvian quota has been mortgaged ahead 3 centuries to the year 2274," the Estonian to 2146, the Lithuanian to 2087 and the Polish to 2000. [See pp. 38P, 8J]

Pres. Truman Mar. 23 allocated $4,300,000 to Mutual Security Dir. W. Averell Harriman to aid Iron Curtain escapees, including potential soldiers and scientists & technicians, to enroll in North Atlantic Treaty Org. forces. This was the first use of $100 million which the Mutual Security Act's Kersten Amendment authorized to help people escape and people who have escaped. Mr. Truman said private contributors and other NATO governments would provide $2,900,000 more. [See p. 15H-J]

Signs 'Wetback' Bill. Mr. Truman Mar. 20 signed a bill to punish people who aid & exploit illegal aliens. [See p. 88H]

Back Home. Pres. Truman flew back to Washington Mar. 27 after a 3-week Key West vacation, moved into the newly renovated White House from Blair House same day. [See 88B, 39G]

Resignations. John Foster Dulles as special State Dept. consultant and Ambassador-at-Large Mar. 25. [See p. 54M] . . . ICC Chrmn. John L. Rogers, 62, Mar. 21 requested retirement for medical reasons, effective Apr. 30. [See Vol. XI, p. 415B]

Appointments. Gerald A. Drew, resigning Min. to Jordan, as director general of State Dept. Forgn. Service Mar. 21. (He succeeded Richard P. Butrick, new Consul General in Montreal.) [See Vol. IX, p. 219N] . . . George P. Shaw as Amb. to Paraguay Mar. 24 [see Vol. IX, p. 172A]. (He succeeded Howard A. Tewksbury, who resigned Mar. 21.) [See Vol. X, p. 375F] . . . Angier Biddle Duke, tobacco heir, as Amb. to El Salvador Mar. 24.

INVESTIGATIONS

Brewster Used Grunewald. Sen. Owen Brewster (R., Me.) told a House Ways & Means subcommittee Mar. 20 that he gave Henry W. Grunewald $10,000 for the 1950 primary campaigns of GOP Sens. Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) & Milton R. Young (N.D.). He admitted "it was against the rules" of the Repub-

lican Senate Campaign Com., of which he was chairman, but denied it was "irregular or improper." Brewster explained voluntarily after records of the transaction were turned up during an investigation of Grunewald. [See p. 32J; Vol. XI, 420J]

Bridges Aided Klein. House Ways & Means subcommittee investigators said Mar. 24-25 that Grunewald & Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) interceded with the Internal Revenue Bureau in a $7 million tax lien against Hyman Harvey Klein of Los Angeles, Baltimore liquor dealer. But although this intervention covered a period of more than 2 years, Klein denied Mar. 24-25 that he either knew Bridges or Grunewald or authorized their intercession. I. Alfred Levy, New York lawyer, testified Mar. 25 that he was responsible for Bridges' & Grunewald's intercession but that he never told Klein about it because it hadn't done any good. Bridges, who discussed the case with ex-Internal Revenue Comm. George J. Schoeneman, ex-Asst. Comm. Daniel A. Bolich and ex-Chief IRB Counsel Charles Oliphant at various times between Mar. 1949 & July 1951, was actually brought in by William Power Maloney, counsel for Grunewald and law partner of Levy. Bridges, testifying voluntarily Mar. 27, said his intervention was a "typical Congressional inquiry" to "encourage quick & proper" Govt. action and prevent "injustice" to Klein. He denied ever having "anything but official interest" in the case and said he insisted "that the Govt.'s interest be fully protected." The $7 million jeopardy assessment against Klein covered a $5 million profit Klein admitted making on a $1,000 investment in Cuban & Panamanian distributing companies in 29 months in 1944-47. [See Vol. XI, p. 405A]

Earlier Tax Probe Developments. Asst. U.S. Atty. Charles O'Gara, 34, who first made public the tax scandals in San Francisco, resigned Mar. 14 because his superiors gave him the "silent treatment"—no assignments in 6½ months [see Vol. XI, p. 372K]. (A federal jury in San Francisco Feb. 29 had convicted 2 former Chief Field Deputy Collectors—Ernest M. [Mike] Schino of the San Francisco office & Patrick Mooney of the Nevada office—and Martin M. Hartmann, stock salesman, of conspiracy to defraud the Govt. by trying to obstruct the tax fraud prosecution of Gertrude Jenkins.) [See Vol. XI, p. 100L] . . . George Kleinman, 42, internal revenue agent in the Brooklyn office, was suspended Mar. 13 after refusing to answer questions of the House Ways & Means subcommittee. Charles Vesce, 41, suspended New York office agent, also refused to answer Mar. 14. Paul Hofrichter, 43, New York office agent, testified Mar. 14 that although his Govt. pay was only $3,500 in 1951 he was able to spend 5 times that amount because of heavy gambling winnings. The subcommittee sent his testimony to the Justice Dept. for possible perjury action. [See p. 64G]

Morris Denied Subpena Power. The Senate Judiciary Com. voted unanimously Mar. 18 not to give subpena powers to Newbold Morris, Pres. Truman's corruption investigator, as requested by the President. Instead, it approved a bill introduced by its chairman, Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), that would give such powers to an investigator & 5 deputies appointed by the President with Senate confirmation. Morris needed no Senate confirmation for his job. [See p. 56E]

Meantime Morris delivered to Solicitor Gen. Philip B. Perlman Mar. 18 financial questionnaires to be answered by 596 top Justice Dept. officials, including Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath. The only Justice Dept. unit not to get them was the FBI because, Morris said, he "never heard even a breath of scandal involving it" in its 35 years of operation. Thousands of Govt. employes in other departments and also in the White House will eventually be required to answer them, he said.

Morris appointed Morton Baum of New York as his deputy Mar. 10. [See pp. 80C-E, 71N-72A]

Finnegan Jailed. Ousted Internal Revenue Collector James P. Finnegan, 51, was sentenced by Fed. Dist. Judge Rubey M. Hulen in St. Louis Mar. 24 to 2 years in jail and fined $10,000 for misconduct in office. He was then freed on $5,000 bail, pending appeal. Hulen charged that Finnegan committed perjury & subornation of perjury during the trial. He ordered a federal grand jury to investigate this Mar. 25. [See p. 88P]

Probes at Peak. The *N.Y. Times* reported Mar. 23 that the still-continuing 82d Congress had already instituted more investigations—225—than any previous Congress in a full session. More than 60 were still under way. About $4,100,000 was authorized for them (an additional $100,000 was voted by the Senate Mar. 24 for an Alien Property Office probe by a Judiciary subcommittee), and proposals expected to cost $987,000 were pending. [See pp. 80D, 71H, 40G]

POLITICS

MacArthur Fears Red Tide. Gen. Douglas MacArthur told a joint session of the Mississippi Legislature Mar. 22 that the Truman Admin. was "leading us toward a Communist state with as dreadful certainty as though the leaders of the Kremlin themselves were charting our course." He accused the Admin. of implementing "the blueprints of Marx & Lenin with unerring accuracy" and warned that "unless the American people stem the present threatening tide, human liberty will inevitably perish from our land." "Just as [the Admin.] plunged us unprepared into the Korean war, it is now preparing us for a war in Europe" and threatening to convert "us into a military state," he said. [See pp. 88K, M, 47P; Vol. VIII, 81C]

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower also thought that "in some things, particularly in our emphasis on legislation as a panacea . . . we have drifted too far to the so-called 'left'," according to a Jan. 16, 1950 interview published by *U.S. News & World Report* Mar. 24. He said, however, that he favored "regulation of certain economic activities" and approved anti-trust & fair-trade laws. David Lawrence, publisher of the magazine, reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Mar. 25 that Eisenhower had decided to give up his NATO command between May 15 & June 1 and get back to the U.S. by June 10. The Gallup poll reported Mar. 20 that people of West Europe overwhelmingly preferred to have Eisenhower stay at his NATO post instead of becoming President. [See p. 88L]

Primary Races. Harold E. Stassen & Calif. Gov. Earl Warren competed for Eisenhower votes in the final week of the Wisconsin GOP Presidential primary campaign. Eisenhower could get no votes personally because his name was not on the ballot and write-ins were not to be counted. Stassen said in Sheboygan Mar. 25 that he would give Eisenhower half of all Wisconsin delegates he may win. Warren's complete Wisconsin delegate slate announced Mar. 20 that its entire vote would go to Eisenhower at the national convention if Warren could not be nominated. Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) said in Madison Mar. 26 that anybody voting for such "hybrid" candidates could not know whom he was voting for. N.J. Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley refused in Trenton Mar. 26 to take Taft's name off the N.J. primary ballots as Taft formally asked Mar. 24. [See p. 88L]

Eisenhower Backers. The *Washington Post* indorsed Eisenhower Mar. 23. Paul G. Hoffman confirmed Mar. 20 that he was taking leave of absence as Ford Foundation president to become chairman of the Citizens for Eisenhower Advisory Com. [See Vol. XI, pp. 399H, 348J, 325H]

Progressives on N.Y. Ballot. The American Labor Party in New York Mar. 23 indorsed the Progressive Party's candidates: for President—Vincent William Hallinan, 55; for Vice President—Mrs. Charlotta Bass, ex-editor of the Negro *California Eagle*, a former Republican. This assured them of a place on the New York ballot. [See p. 72H]

COMMUNISM

McCarthy Sues Benton. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), charging libel, slander & conspiracy, sued Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) for $2 million & costs in U.S. Dist. Court in Washington Mar. 26. The suit arose from Benton's campaign to have the Senate expel McCarthy. McCarthy said Benton attacked him because he was "exposing Communists in the Govt." [See p. 89K]

Senators Assail Lattimore. Prof. Owen Lattimore stepped down Mar. 21 at the end of his 12th & final day of cross-examination by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. and was denounced for his testimony & behavior. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), chairman, read a 2,500-word statement in which he accused Lattimore of 9 "patent" & "flagrant" untruths and called him defiant, contumacious, insolent, overbearing, arrogant & disdainful. He said he spoke for all 7 subcommittee members. He did not accuse Lattimore of perjury or mention the principal charge against the Johns Hopkins professor—that he was supposed to be a Communist. But he did charge that Lattimore helped shape American political thinking regarding China to the detriment of the U.S. & Korea and the benefit of the Reds. Lattimore's reply: He said at the start that "I could not expect a fair hearing." [See p. 89E]

Mrs. Harriet Levine Chi, estranged wife of the vice president of the Bank of China in Communist China who was Lattimore's secretary in 1936, refused Mar. 21 to say whether she had ever been a Communist. Asst. Prof. Daniel Thorner of the U. of Pa., co-author with Lattimore of *Tibetan Asia* written in 1947-48, refused likewise in testifying Mar. 25.

Reds & Unions. *N.Y. Mirror* labor columnist Victor Riesel named 10 labor leaders in the April *Cosmopolitan* published Mar. 25 who, he said, could "paralyze America for 30 days" with defense industry strikes. The 10: Harry Bridges, Nathan Witt, Marcel Scherer, James Matles, Julius Emspak, Joseph Selly, Albert Fitzgerald, Maurice Travis, Hugh Bryson, Ben Gold. [See

Vol. XI, p. 306A] . . . John D. Small, Munitions Board chairman, called Red-led unions a real threat in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee Mar. 17. NLRB Chairman Paul M. Herzog testified Mar. 18 that labor had done a "vigorous job" in ousting Reds but the task "may not yet be complete." [See 89J, N, 80L]

Courts. The Supreme Court Mar. 24 rejected William W. Remington's appeal from his conviction on perjury charges. The ruling thus paved the way for another trial on new charges. [See Vol. XI, p. 342E] . . . Fed. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl Mar. 20 dismissed in Washington the contempt-of-Congress indictment against William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secy., in view of the invalidation of part of the lobby law under which Patterson had been charged. [See pp. 88E, 41D]

Hyman S. Kraft, who helped write *Top Banana,* Broadway musical, told the House Un-American Activities Com. Mar. 20 he was not a Communist now but refused to say whether he had ever been one. [See p. 89L; XI, 351C]

GENERAL

Steel Dispute. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson told reporters Mar. 24 that he thought the raise & other benefits proposed by the Wage Stabilization Board in the steel dispute were a "serious threat" to the economic stabilization program. But next day, after union protests, he said the proposals should be used as a basis for negotiation.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO United Steelworkers, refused Mar. 25 to have union representatives meet with Wilson who, he said, "does not know the issues" yet "summarily dismissed" the WSB's findings. Instead, Murray announced resumption of union talks with the steel companies in Pittsburgh. He said Mar. 26 that 650,000 steel workers would strike Apr. 8 if the industry rejected the WSB proposals. An industry statement Mar. 21 estimated the cost of the proposals at $1 billion a year or $12 a ton; the union ridiculed this figure.

The 3 industry members of the WSB, whose opposition to the proposed raise was overruled by the rest of the board, said Mar. 25 that the WSB "no longer serves a useful purpose." The House Rules Com. voted 7-4 Mar. 25 for a House Labor Com. investigation of the WSB, mainly because of the board's consideration of labor's union shop demands. (John W. Livingston, CIO United Auto Workers vice president, resigned as a WSB member Mar. 22, effective Mar. 29, because of new union duties.) [See pp. 89M, 48L-M; Vol. XI, 141E]

Smith Not Top Lobbyist. Howard J. Smith spent $66,818.92, not $688,818.92, to lobby for the Central Arizona Project Assn. in 1951 and therefore was not the U.S.' biggest lobby spender, the *AFL News-Reporter* said Mar. 19. It blamed its error on a misprint in the *Congressional Record.* Biggest lobby spender: The Com. for Constitutional Govt. [See p. 79F]

Perverts. The State Dept. discharged 119 homosexuals last year, 7 more this year, it was disclosed Mar. 25. The Commerce Dept. had 53 cases. [See Vol. XI, p. 141M]

Wm. G. (Bootsy) O'Brien, Chicago & Miami race wire official, was acquitted of contempt of Congress by Fed. Judge Edward A. Tamm in Washington Mar. 25. [See Vol. XI, p. 109A]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Pro-Attlee Labor Party leaders Hugh Gaitskell & Woodrow Wyatt made speeches in Newcastle Mar. 23 criticizing both the Churchill Govt. & Aneurin Bevan's Leftwing Laborites for advocating a slowdown on British rearmament. They said the Govt. might cause the U.S. to turn isolationist by retarding the pace of rearmament. Labor members of Parliament rejected Mar. 25 a Bevanite demand that Clement R. Attlee be removed as party leader. They adopted rules under which Laborite MPs must vote in Parliament according to the decisions of the party majority, except in such matters of conscience as conscription, rearmament & liquor control. [See pp. 86J, 65G, 49F] . . . An arbitration tribunal granted Britain's 20,000 doctors an average £500-a-year ($1,400) pay increase, retroactive to 1948, under the Natl. Health Service Mar. 25. The award raised doctors' average annual income to $7,000. Health Min. Harry Crookshank said it would require a £40 million ($112 million) appropriation. [See p. 90B] . . . The Govt. disclosed Mar. 19 that Comdr. Edgar P. Young had been dropped from the Royal Navy retired list because of "activities on behalf of the Communist Party." [See p. 90B]

Burma. Additional Cabinet members sworn in Mar. 16:

Home Affairs—Bo Khin Maung Gale	Industries & Mines—U Kyaw Myint
Rehabilitation—Bo Min Gaung	Culture & Mass Eductn.—U Tun Pe
Natl. Planning, Religious Affairs—U Win	Education & Refugees—U Than Aung
	Minorities & Relief—U Ba Saw
Transport & Communications—Mahn Win Maung	Judicial Affairs, Health—U Khin Maung Lat

Corrections in spelling of other ministers' names: Commerce—Thakin Tha Kin (not Khin); Nationalization—Thakin Tun (not Tin); Forests & Agri.—Thakin Kyaw Dun (not Tun). [See p. 90C]

Czechoslovakia. A 1952 national budget of 323.5 billion crowns ($6.47 billion) was presented in Parliament by the Govt. Mar. 24. It allocated $448 million for defense & state security as against $311,401,600 last year. The Prague Red newspaper *Rude Pravo* said Mar. 21 the country would have to save $1 billion this year through austerity measures to maintain its defense program. The paper said there was a "discrepancy" between wage & productivity levels in the country. [See p. 66D; Vol. XI, 98F] . . . The Natl. Com. for Liberation of Slovakia, an exile group in Washington, said Mar. 25 that food rations in Czechoslovakia reached a new low in February and that 80% of 421 Czech railway wrecks in 1951 were caused by anti-Red saboteurs. [See Vol. XI, p. 395L] . . . Israel announced Mar. 23 it had been informed by Czechoslovakia of Mapam leader Mordechai Oren's arrest in Prague for "crimes against state security." He had gone to Prague after a World Fed. of Trade Unions meeting in Berlin in December. [See p. 49P]

France. Premier Antoine Pinay said Mar. 24 his Cabinet had erased a prospective $228 million budget deficit without need of new taxes by reviewing revenue estimates and finding that some were too low. He proposed in a broadcast Mar. 25 that France forgive past tax evasions in order to draw hoarded money out of hiding but punish future tax evaders severely. Prices of food, clothing & kitchenware were cut 10%-15% Mar. 20 by Parisian dept. stores cooperating with Pinay's efforts to cut prices instead of raise wages. [See pp. 81D, 90E] . . . The Natl. Assembly recommended Mar. 25 that the French soldier's traditional daily ration of a pint of wine, abolished as an economy measure during World War II, be restored to boost Army morale and help the French wine industry. [See Vol. XI, p. 9H] . . . Maurice Negre Mar. 24 resumed as Agence France Presse director. [See p. 58A]

Greece. The Plastiras-Venizelos Cabinet won a 132-114 vote of confidence in Parliament Mar. 21 after a 5-day debate during which Field Marshal Alexander Papagos' Greek Rally opposition charged Greek Army leaders with dereliction & corruption. [See p. 90F] . . . The Govt. reported Mar. 22 that Nikos Ploumbides, a fugitive leader of the Red underground group recently convicted in Athens, had written an offer to surrender if Nicholas Beloyannis were spared from execution. Ploumbides is now at outs with pro-Soviet Greek Red leaders. [See p. 74D] . . . Salonika workers staged a one-day general strike Mar. 20 to protest high living costs & unemployment in northern Greece. [See p. 50B]

South Africa. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan announced plans Mar. 21 to enact a law depriving courts of the right to invalidate acts of Parliament. The law would wipe out a court's invalidation of separate voter rolls for colored persons.

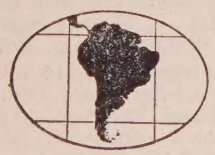
South Africa's system of racial classification defines a "colored person" as one of mixed race—some combination of white, Negro & "colored race." Members of aboriginal races are called "natives"; whites are "Europeans"; Indians, Chinese & Japanese are among the "colored races." Cape Malays are one of the country's major mixed-race groups of "colored people."

The opposition United Party, led by J. G. N. Strauss, began a campaign to uphold the courts and force Malan's Nationalists out of power. Big anti-Govt. demonstrations were held in Johannesburg, Capetown & Pretoria Mar. 24. [See p. 90H-J]

Yugoslavia. The Communist Party, ordered by Marshal Tito to weed out about 100,000 unreliable members, was told by its officials Mar. 23 not to employ the police methods used in Soviet-bloc political purges. [See Vol. XI, pp. 421N, 198K] . . . Conviction of 22 persons in the Kosovo region near Albania of espionage against Yugoslavia was announced Mar. 23. They were given one-year to 15-year prison terms. [See p. 27E] . . . New Yugoslav minimum wage scales announced Mar. 6: 30 dinars (10¢) an hour for industrial workers, 26 dinars for other skilled workers, 23 dinars for semi-skilled, 20 dinars for unskilled. Highest monthly minimum wages for clerical workers: 6,000 dinars ($20). [See p. 34D]

Albania's Army now has a Soviet Army major in command of every regiment, a self-exiled Albanian Army officer, Din Fetehi, said in Belgrade Mar. 24. [See Vol. XI, pp. 398H, 9C] . . . **Australia** Mar. 20 stopped imports from North America until

plans could be worked out to balance imports & exports in trade with that area. The Canadian Exporters' Assn. protested Mar. 21 against new import restrictions in Australia & New Zealand. Samoa also halted imports from hard-currency areas Mar. 22. [See p. 90A-B, K] . . . **Belgium** Mar. 22 exempted exports to "dollar" countries from its export tax in an effort to stimulate sales to the U.S. & Canada. It also ordered that up to 25% of the European Payments Union's payments to Belgium be frozen for 6 months so the Govt. could finance new credits to European buyers of Belgian goods. [See pp. 15M, 90E] . . . **Canada** reported Mar. 25 that the population of Montreal, its largest city, reached 1,021,520 in 1951—first time over the one-million mark. [See pp. 49J, 26L] . . . **Finnish** Premier Urho Kekkonen resigned Mar. 21 when part of his Agrarian Party rebelled against a cut in butter prices under his anti-inflation program. He withdrew the resignation same day when Pres. Juho K. Paasikivi persuaded the dissidents to support Kekkonen. [See p. 23F] . . . **Gold Coast** Legislative Assembly confirmed Kwame Nkrumah, 42, as Prime Minister by a 45-31 vote Mar. 21. [See p. 74K] . . . **Israel's** Jewish Agency announced Mar. 24 that 125 discontented Indian Jewish immigrants would be returned to India because they had encountered "cultural absorption difficulties" in Israel. Members of the Beni Israel group established in India about 2,000 years ago, they were dissuaded from leaving Israel after a sitdown strike in December but renewed the strike outside Jewish Agency hq. in Tel Aviv Mar. 24. [See p. 90L] . . . **Italy** & the USSR signed an $11 million agreement Mar. 20 to trade Russian wheat, coal, lumber & other goods for Italian farm & non-strategic industrial products. Italian Defense Min. Randolfo Pacciardi said Mar. 22 that "communism as a revolution movement in Italy is finished" and Italy's chief problem was to find work for 1,750,000 persons unemployed. [See pp. 90G-H, 78K-L, 62F] . . . **Libya** Mar. 25 established a new unit of currency, the Libyan pound, worth $2.80 (same as Britain's) to replace the English "Military Authority Lire," Egyptian pounds & Algerian francs in circulation in the country. The Intl. Monetary Fund said the Libyan pound was backed 100% by reserves. Bengasi was picked Mar. 25 by King Idriss I & his Cabinet as Libya's summer capital (Apr.-Oct.). Tripoli is winter capital. [See p. 63D]



LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. Pres. Getulio Vargas Mar. 26 obtained the resignation of Gen. Newton Estillac Leal as War Minister because of Leal's alleged "tolerance" of Red activities in the Army. Gen. Ciro Espirito Santo Cardoso, 54, succeeded Leal. The Govt. said its precautions broke up Red plans for subversive outbreaks in the Army Mar. 25, 30th anniversary of the Communist Party in Brazil. Security Police revealed Mar. 22 the arrest of a chauffeur of Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, chief of the Superior (Combined) Gen. Staff, as a Red agent. Police also said Mar. 25 that raids on Red hideouts had uncovered evidence of a new Titoist (anti-Soviet) Brazilian Revolutionary Party. [See p. 91A]

Press. The Inter-American Press Assn., meeting in Panama City Mar. 21-23, adopted a resolution against Govt.-backed newspapers that compete with the public press. It approved plans for a Latin-American newsprint pool underwritten by U.S. publishers and formed a regional press-radio alliance to defend freedom of the 2 media. It censured Argentina for seizure of *La Prensa*, said radio & press were under restrictions in Cuba, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Paraguay & Venezuela. [See p. 87G; Vol. XI, 335B] . . . Buenos Aires newsdealers reported Mar. 26 they had been warned not to handle 14 U.S. magazines in addition to *Time* (off newsstands in Argentina since 1947): *Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Cosmopolitan, Life, Look, Vision, Business Week, United Nations World, Editor & Publisher, Cue, Quick, Harper's, New Republic, U.S. News & World Report.* [See Vol. IX, p. 246H]

Argentine Govt.'s purchase of Ultramar, subsidiary of the Socony Vacuum & Texas oil companies, for $9 million was announced by the U.S. firms Mar. 25. They withdrew from Argentina because of Govt. controls over their operations. [See p. 50E] . . . **British Honduras** Governor named Mar. 24: Patrick Muir Renison, 41, Colonial Secy. in Trinidad & Tobago, to succeed new Fiji Gov. Sir Ronald Herbert Garvey. [See p. 34L] . . . **Colombian** Evangelical Fed. charged Mar. 21 that 3 Roman Catholic priests had led a mob of children in stoning a Presbyterian church in Igabué Mar. 20. The priests were said to have urged Catholics to wage "war" on Protestant "heretics." [See p. 19K-L] . . . **Cuba's** Batista Govt. was recognized by the U.S. Mar. 27. The State Dept. said it granted recognition because the Cuban people had "acquiesced" to the change in regimes and the Batista Govt. could fulfill its international obligations. Other recognitions: France Mar. 21, Brazil Mar. 24, Britain & the Vatican Mar. 26, Canada, Norway & Chile Mar. 27. The Cuban People's (Ortodoxo) Party asked the tribunal of constitutional guarantees Mar. 24 to rule the Batista coup illegal. The Havana U. student council also declared its opposition to the new regime Mar. 24. The Govt. said Mar. 19 that all persons arrested when Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista seized power had been released. [See p. 91B] . . . **Guatemala's** Anti-Communist Civic Com. held rallies throughout the country Mar. 23 to demand that the Communist Party be outlawed and its members & friends expelled from the Govt. [See pp. 82D, 75B] . . . **Mexican** troops restored order in Oaxaca Mar. 24 after at least 8 persons had been killed and a score wounded during riots against a new Oaxaca State tax on non-luxury personal possessions. The tax was repealed but citizens began a general strike for the resignation of State Gov. Manuel Mayoral Heredia. [See p. 91D] . . . **Peruvian** Interior Min. Mar. 20: Col. Augusto Romera succeeded Dr. Ricardo de la Puente. [See p. 58J, K] . . . **Uruguay** Federal Council outlawed a strike by 6,000 public health workers Mar. 21. [See p. 75B]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Restaurant Ceilings. The Office of Price Stabilization Mar. 27 ordered the U.S.' 500,000 eating & drinking establishments to post ceiling prices for all food & beverages by Apr. 25 and set Feb. 3-9 price levels as the highest that may be charged, effective Apr. 7. Exempted: railway dining cars, American-plan hotels, hospitals, colleges, boarding houses, nonprofit membership clubs.

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Abbott Laboratories	$10,360,530	$10,880,301	$2.76	$2.91
Aluminum Co. of America	39,301,308	46,856,597	7.53	9.07
American Metal Co., Ltd.	10,782,359	8,036,090	7.70	5.56
American Natural Gas Co.	9,566,200	8,258,730	2.58	2.45
American Sugar Refining Co.	7,498,745	10,006,610	9.74	15.31
Atlantic Refining Co.	45,067,298	40,841,508	12.20	10.90
Borden Co.	18,080,371	20,147,073	4.20	4.69
Corn Products Refining Co.	15,211,257	23,034,084	5.09	8.44
Corning Glass Works	10,141,164	17,612,355	3.70	6.53
Diamond Match Co.	6,212,540	8,018,007	5.13	6.58
Doehler-Jarvis Corp.	[a]5,511,605	[a]6,968,571	5.16	6.53
Electric Auto-Lite Co.	11,162,093	16,670,495	7.47	11.15
Gen. American Transportation Corp.	6,329,978	5,841,931	5.76	4.95
Gen. Motors Corp.	[b]506,199,560	834,044,039	5.63	9.35
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	25,080,657	25,231,329	9.19	9.24
Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	62,875,571	48,765,849	4.17	3.21
Kennecott Copper Corp.	91,347,153	88,161,270	8.44	8.15
Kendall Co.	5,202,050	5,961,852	6.29	7.24
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.	5,509,538	6,553,702	2.90	3.44
Marshall Field & Co.	[c]4,974,966	[c]7,571,745	2.23	3.57
McGraw Electric Co.	6,246,000	7,795,000	7.40	9.23
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	17,062,182	15,662,632	9.18	8.43
Middle South Utilities Co.	10,942,965	[d]10,191,457	1.81	1.82
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills	5,218,677	2,225,078	16.26	6.91
Natl. Dairy Products Corp.	25,999,355	32,664,756	4.07	5.14
Ohio Oil Co.	41,681,663	37,349,903	6.35	5.69
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.	12,276,354	9,940,521	2.41	2.20
Philco Corp.	12,168,046	15,483,616	3.35	4.29
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	7,331,599	6,350,410	5.99	6.13
Richfield Oil Corp.	28,218,281	23,046,378	7.05	5.76
Scott Paper Co.	10,886,311	[e]12,493,397	3.50	4.08
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	5,045,576	5,308,301	1.84	1.98
Studebaker Corp.	12,623,130	22,506,829	5.35	9.55
Sunray Oil Corp.	24,282,516	20,462,878	2.23	2.13
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	8,253,973	8,221,185	4.18	5.37
Texas Co.	178,774,677	149,071,743	6.50	5.41
Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.	9,467,144	8,741,866	1.75	1.77
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	6,824,124	5,997,367	3.85	3.38
Transamerica Corp.	22,692,115	22,988,821	2.30	2.33
U.S. Steel Corp.	184,359,787	215,464,142	6.10	7.29
Waite Amulet Mines, Ltd.	5,254,059	3,373,326	1.59	1.02
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	11,572,652	11,276,058	2.81	2.73

[a]Includes restoration from reserve for contingencies of $300,000 in 1951, $250,000 in 1950 [b]After providing $35 million for reconversion & plant rehabilitation [c]After provision for inventory decline of $500,000 in 1951, $2,293,183 in 1950 [d]Adjusted [e]Includes operations of Soundview Pulp Co. (merged with Scott in Nov. 1951)

OPS Dir. Ellis G. Arnall said the establishments involved serve more than 70 million meals a day, do $12 billion worth of business a year. [See Vol. XI, p. 422K]

Medina Scores Trust Case. Judge Harold R. Medina, presiding at the anti-trust trial of 17 banking houses, said in New York Mar. 19 that 95% of charges of conspiracy by underwriting syndicates had been "disproved." [See Vol. XI, p. 407B]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending Mar. 22

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$23,292,000,000	$23,291,000,000	$21,856,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,361,000,000	$28,452,000,000	$27,121,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$21,237,000,000	$21,155,000,000	$18,956,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,455,809,756	$8,758,603,580	$9,724,706,045
England note circulation (£)	1,381,557,000	1,380,230,000	1,312,985,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	6,355,793	6,946,880	5,644,630
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.43	147.35	140.56
Bond sales	$12,701,000	$14,573,300	$11,630,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.00	98.68	100.98
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.83⅝	$2.84⅜	$2.70¾
Corn price (bu.)	$2.10⅜	$2.12⅛	$2.01¾
Cotton price (lb.)	$ .424	$ .4175	$ .4606
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	115,500	112,267	167,431
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,404,400	6,420,500	6,042,750
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,900,000	10,290,000	10,079,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,413,795,000	7,496,710,000	6,903,264,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]708,826	714,247	745,365
PRICES:			
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.54	$6.58	$7.23
Weekly wholesale com. index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	111.8	111.6	116.5
BUSINESS:			
Consumer spending (1935-39=100)‡	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1951
	321.6	324.5	329.0
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
	[b]261	254	292
Failures (Mar. 13)‡	156	170	185
Personal incomes (annual rate, in millions)§	Jan.	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1951
	$257,300	[r]$258,600	$243,600
Imports§ (in thousands)	$921,600	$885,206	$1,023,600
Exports§ (in thousands)	$1,246,300	$800,600	$974,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Mar 12 [b]Mar. 15 [c]Mar. 8 [d]Mar. 18 [r]Record

ARTS & SCIENCE

Academy Awards. "Oscars" for the best film acting of 1951 were awarded by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences Mar. 20 to Humphrey Bogart, 51, for his performance in *The African Queen* and to Vivien Leigh for her role in *A Streetcar Named Desire*. *An American in Paris* was honored as the year's best movie. The other awards included:

Supporting actor & actress—Karl Malden & Kim Hunter, both of "Streetcar."
Director—George Stevens for "A Place in the Sun."
Story & screenplay—Alan Jay Lerner for "An American in Paris."
Screenplay—Michael Wilson & Harry Brown for "A Place in the Sun."
Film story—Paul Dehn & James Bernard for "Seven Days to Noon."
Song—"In the Cool, Cool, Cool of the Evening," by Hoagy Carmichael & Johnny Mercer, from "Here Comes the Groom."
Irving G. Thalberg Award (producing)—Arthur M. Freed (first time for a musical) for "An American in Paris." [See Vol. XI, p. 111H]

Literary Prizes. Novelist-playwright Thornton Wilder was chosen Mar. 19 as winner of the 1952 Gold Medal for Fiction by the American Academy of Arts & Letters and the Natl. Institute of Arts & Letters. He was honored for the total body of his works. [See Vol. III, p. 141M] . . . N.Y. Herald Tribune Syndicate's $4,200 first prize for the best short story from 22 nations was divided equally Mar. 15 among 4 tying winners: Anne Patou of France for *Why*, Pierre Basson of France for *The Fifth Day*, John Borgen of Norway for *Love Will Banish My Childhood Dreams* and Tuuli Reijonen of Finland for *The Sleeping Bag*.

NEW BOOKS

CATHOLICISM & AMERICAN FREEDOM by James M. O'Neill. Catholic answer to Paul Blanshard's "American Freedom & Catholic Power." Mar. 26. (Harper, $3.50)† [See Vol. IX, p. 135P]
DUVEEN by S. N. Behrman. Biog. of fabulous art dealer Joseph Duveen (Lord Millbank). BOMC co-selection. Mar. 24. (Random, 302 pp., $3.50)†
EAST SIDE GENERAL by Frank G. Slaughter. 24 hours in N.Y. hospital. Mar. 27. (Doubleday, $3.50)*
LAST VOYAGE by Ann Davison. Englishwoman's story of search for adventure with husband. Mar. 18. (Sloan, 310 pp., $4)†
LITTLE MULE by John Burress. Story of little boy in Missouri farm country. Mar. 27. (Vanguard, $3)*
LAUGHING TO KEEP FROM CRYING by Langston Hughes. 24 stories by the Negro author. Mar. 24. (Holt, 206 pp., $2.75)*
S P Q R by Paul Hyde Bonner. An American diplomat in Rome. Mar. 24. (Scribner, 325 pp., $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

DARK LEGEND. Helene Fraenkel drama based on Dr. Frederic Wertham's book about boy's jealousy of men he thinks supplanted his late father in his mother's affections. Staged by Morton Da Costa. Presented by David Heilweil, Robt. N. Winter-Berger & Darren McGavin. Cast headed by Olive Deering, James Lipton, James Daly. Mar. 24 at President. (0-3-4)*
THE LONG WATCH. By Navy Capt. Harvey Haislip. About discipline, other problems of group of WAVES in Navy communications room. Staged by John Larson. Produced by Anthony B. Farrell & Chas. Coburn. In cast: Sonia Sorel, Anne Meacham, Lloyd Knight, Walter Abel, Patricia Englund. Mar. 20 at Lyceum. (1-1-6)*
THREE WISHES FOR JAMIE. Musical fantasy about Irishman granted 3 wishes—travel, beautiful wife, son who can talk ancient Irish. Book by Chas. O'Neal & Abe Burrows based on O'Neal's novel. Music & lyrics by Ralph Blane. Staged by Burrows. Choreography by Ted Cappy. Presented by Albert & Arthur Lewis. Cast headed by John Raitt, Anne Jeffreys, Bert Wheeler, Peter Conlow, Charlotte Rae, Jeff Morrow. Mar. 21 at Mark Hellinger. (5-2-1)*

CLOSED

REMAINS TO BE SEEN, 198 performances, Mar. 22. [See Vol. XI, p. 319J]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d unfavorable [See p. 19D]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Schools. U.S. Education Comm. Earl J. McGrath estimated in his annual report Mar. 22 that the nation needed 130,000 new teachers a year and would need 600,000 new classrooms by 1957. [See p. 35K] . . . An AFL Teachers' Union strike for higher pay closed all 65 Providence, R.I. public schools Mar. 10. The schools reopened Mar. 20 after agreement on arbitration. [See Vol. XI, p. 263F] . . . The Ford Foundation announced establishment Mar. 23 of a Board of Overseas Training & Research to meet the need for more and "better trained & qualified people . . . in educational, governmental & technical capacities throughout Asia & the Middle East." [See p. 74F] . . . A Henry Ford Community College of Dearborn, Mich. will be established with a $1 million gift from the assets of the 36-yr.-old Henry Ford Trade School (to be closed in August), it was announced Mar. 5. . . . Wisconsin Mar. 15 halted state aid to 14 public schools which use Roman Catholic nuns as teachers. [See Vol. XI, p. 311K] . . . New York's Legislature Mar. 17 completed passage of a bill worked out with Christian Science representatives which requires Christian Scientist children to attend certain types of instruction on germ theory & public health, exempts them from other types disapproved by their church. [See p. 35H-J]

Vatican. Pope Pius XII, in a Mar. 23 broadcast, reaffirmed his church's right & duty to interpret divine law in regard to govt. and public, economic & social life. He told U.S. news & radio executives Mar. 24 that they must "make sure [public] opinion is enlightened, is formed and formulated in the light of truth & justice" because "public opinion fed on error & calumny can only poison the body politic." [See p. 51H] . . . St. Cleto & St. Anacleto, for years considered the 3d & 5th popes, may actually be the same person, according to Vatican scholars (reported by UP Mar. 2). This would make Pius XII the 261st, not 262d pope. . . . The Vatican's *l'Osservatore Romano* admitted Mar. 13 that purported photos of the miracle of the "revolving sun" of Fatima, Portugal, which it published Nov. 17, 1951, might not be authentic. If so, the editors, who accepted them in "good faith," had been deceived, the paper said. *The Voice of Fatima*, official newspaper of the Shrine of Fatima, repudiated the pictures Jan. 13. It said they were taken May 13, 1921 near Torres Novas "during an atmospheric effect at sunset" and not at Fatima at noon Oct. 13, 1917 (when the miracle was supposed to have been repeated). [See Vol. XI, pp. 335P-336A]

Soviet Problem. German Pastor Martin Niemoeller, in a New York sermon Mar. 23, urged peace talks between the free and the Communist bloc nations as the "alternative" to a new war, which, he predicted, "would lead inevitably to genosuicide." [See p. 9K] . . . The Rev. Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, U.S. Lutheran leader and director of the Comm. of the Churches on Intl. Affairs, warned in Buck Hill Falls, Pa. Mar. 17 against development of a "national mind-set" that would automatically reject peace "even if Russia were to abandon its methods of coercion, infiltration & false propaganda." He addressed the Mar. 17-18 conference of U.S. affiliates of the World Council of Churches. Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, council general secretary, reported Mar. 18 evidence of religious devotion behind the Iron Curtain despite Soviet oppression. [See Vol. XI, p. 263G]

Presbyterian Merger. Plans to merge were approved by representatives of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Presbyterian Church in the U.S. and United Presbyterian Church of North America at a meeting in Cincinnati Mar. 13-14. Total membership: 3,410,000. [See p. 92B]

Wagner-Rollins Settlement. Dr. Paul A. Wagner, 32, sued Rollins College for $100,000 in Orlando, Fla. Mar. 7 because of his ouster as president, settled Mar. 17 for $50,000. His $500,000 damage suit against 11 college trustees was dismissed Mar. 18. He was appointed executive director of the Film Council of America in Chicago Mar. 19. [See Vol. XI, p. 192D]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Community Chests & Councils of America, Inc.	H. J. Heinz 2d of Pittsburgh (Heinz Co. pres.)	Pres.	Mar. 1
Long Island U.	Clair F. Bee, 51*	Controller	Feb. 8
	Wm. T. (Buck) Lai, 33	Athletic Dir.†	Feb. 8
New York U.	Brig. Gen. Frank Leo Howley, 49‡	Vice Chancellor§	Feb. 25
Roman Catholic Church:			
Philadelphia diocese[1]	Most Rev. Jos. M. McShea, 45	Auxiliary Bishop[2]	Mar. 19
Western N.Y. diocese	Most Rev. Jos. A. Burke, 65	Bishop	Feb. 13

*See Vol. XI, p. 424P †Succeeds Bee ‡See Vol. XI, p. 186C §For university development [1]Titular See of Mina, Italy [2]Consecrated

OBITUARIES

Wingate M. Anderson, 57, who retired in 1950 as pres. of Standard Oil Co. of Brazil; Mar. 22 in Sharon, Conn.

H. Rupert Bain, 54, pres. of Natl. Life Assurance Co. of Canada, millionaire Toronto financier; Mar. 25 in Mexico.

John Henry Bartlett, 83, ex-N.H. GOP Gov., Civil Service Comm. pres., 1st Asst. Postmaster Gen.; Mar. 19 in Portsmouth.

James Steward Cushman, 80, founder of Allerton hotel chain, manufacturer, tennis official; Mar. 19 in New York.

Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, 68, Hitler's last Amb. to U.S. (1937-38), Ribbentrop's bro.-in-law; Mar. 21 in Lenzkirch, Germ.

Archduke Georg von Hapsburg-Lothringen, 47, of Austrian Hapsburgs, became chicken farmer; Mar. 21 in Mellingen, Switz.

Clinton H. Haskell, 63, pres. of Beatrice Foods Co. (3d largest in dairy industry); Mar. 21 in Evanston, Ill.

Thomas E. Hibben, 58, of Virginia, UN tech. assistance rep. in Pakistan; Mar. 19 in Karachi of heart attack.

Dr. Ralph Stayner Lillie, internationally known physiologist, retired Chicago U. prof.; Mar. 19 in Chicago.

Ex-Nazi Lt. Gen. Kurt Maeltzer, 57, who, as Rome governor, permitted massacre of 335 Italian hostages; Mar. 24 in Werl, Germany, where he was serving life sentence. [See VII, p. 211A]

Col. John Millis, 93, engineer, author & 3d oldest living West Pointer; Mar. 20 in Cleveland.

Rev. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins, 75, Dean of Prot. Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N.Y., 1917-29, educator, author; Mar. 20 in Washington.

Prime Min. Don Stephen Senanayake, 67, of Ceylon, nation's 1st Prime Min. (since 1948); Mar. 22 in Colombo of brain injuries suffered in fall from horse. (Dudley Senanayake, 41, his son & Agriculture Min., assumed the Prime Ministry Mar. 26, pending elections in 6 months.) [See Vol. XI, p. 323E]

Marchese Camillo Serafini, 88, Gov. of Vatican City since 1929; Mar. 21 in Vatican after attack of angina pectoris.

Lt. Gen. Boris I. Sheremetrov, 56, a top Red Army artillery commander in World War II; reported by Moscow Mar. 25.

William Soskin, 52, a Book-of-the-Month Club editor, ex-publisher, newspaper editor; Mar. 24 in Redington Beach, Fla.

Steve Sundra, 40, who quit baseball in 1946 after pitching for Yankees, Senators & Browns; Mar. 23 in Cleveland.

SPORTS

Basketball. Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. finals, Seattle, Mar. 26: Kansas over St. John's of Brooklyn 80-63. [See pp. 96J, 84F; Vol. XI, 104C] . . . Amateur Athletic Union finals in Denver Mar. 22: Caterpillar Diesels of Peoria over Phillips Oilers of Bartlesville, Okla., 66-53. [See Vol. XI, p. 104C] . . . Named pro "player of the year" by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers' Assn. in N.Y. Mar. 17: Paul Arizin, 23, Philadelphia Warriors, who led NBA with 1,675 points (25.4 a game). [See p. 92J]

Billiards. 3-cushion world title: retained in San Francisco Mar. 22 for 12th time by Willie Hoppe, 64, of Drexel Hill, Pa. He beat Japanese ace Kinrey Matsuyama for title. [See XI, 72F]

Hockey. Natl. Hockey League final standings Mar. 23:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.		W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Detroit	44	14	12	100	Boston	25	29	16	66
Montreal	34	26	10	78	New York	23	34	13	59
Toronto	29	25	16	74	Chicago	17	44	9	43

[See Vol. XI, p. 104E-F]

Gordie Howe, 23, Detroit, won NHL scoring race with 86 points (tied his last year's record). Goalie Terry Sawchuk, Detroit, won the Vezina Trophy & $1,000. [See Vol. XI, 144M]

Golf. North & South women's tourney, Pinehurst, N.C.: won Mar. 23 by Barbara Romack, Sacramento, over Pat O'Sullivan. [See Vol. XI, p. 144L-M] . . . Jacksonville open: won Mar. 24 by Doug Ford, 28, Harrison, N.Y., when, after finishing in a tie with Sam Snead, Snead declined to take advantage of an out-of-bounds ruling in his favor. Ford got $2,000, Snead $1,400. Snead made another $450 Mar. 25 by taking the Palmetto Club's pro-amateur tourney in Aiken, S.C. [See p. 92K]

Skiing. Harriman Cup races, Sun Valley, Ida.: Ernie McCulloch & Lois Woodworth, both of Canada, won the men's & women's combined events Mar. 16. [See Vol. XI, p. 104G] . . . U.S. & American intl. title races, Stowe, Vt., Mar. 22-23: Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence of Rutland, Vt., won all 3 women's titles: national slalom, downhill & Alpine combined. Othmar Schneider of Austria won men's slalom & Alpine combined (international) and Jack Reddish, Salt Lake City, won national combined title for amateurs. [See pp. 84H-J, 68G]

Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder, signed for $75,000 Mar. 16, 2d highest NL salary. (The Cards pay Stan Musial a reported $80,000. The Red Sox' Ted Williams gets about $100,000 in AL.) [See pp. 28E, 20B; Vol. XI, 320K] . . . **Larry S. MacPhail** was elected president of the Bowie Race Track, Md. Mar. 18. [See p. 60J] . . . **Raymond (Bear) Wolf** succeeded Henry Frnka as Tulane (New Orleans) football coach Mar. 19. Frnka quit to become executive v.p. of Austin College, Sherman, Tex. [See Vol. VI, p. 8G] . . . **Harold W. Lahar,** Pitt's line coach, was named Colgate U.'s football coach Mar. 26. He succeeded Paul O. Bixler, who quit Jan. 14. [See p. 20D] . . . **New Orleans'** 3 dailies stopped printing out-of-town horse race results & data Mar. 26 at the suggestion of police to curb gambling. [See 84H]

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornadoes Sweep 6 States. Tornadoes killed 239 persons, injured 1,202 and destroyed or damaged over 2,300 homes in Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama & Kentucky Mar. 21-22. The figures are from the Red Cross. Pres. Truman Mar. 25 alloted $700,000 from his emergency fund for tornado relief in Arkansas alone. It was hardest hit. Judsonia, Ark. was virtually demolished and 46 killed. Floods caused by heavy rains in the wake of the tornadoes killed 7 in Kentucky. The casualties were the highest since 268 were killed in Alabama in 1932. (A record 719 persons were killed in Missouri, Illinois & Indiana in 1925.) Meantime a blizzard swept from Colorado & Wyoming to Iowa. Minneapolis & St. Paul had 14" of snow by Mar. 23. Navy & AF cargo planes began dropping feed to 600,000 starving cattle & sheep in northeast Nevada Mar. 22. [See p. 84M; Vol. XI, 360G]

Dutch Plane Crash. 45 of 47 persons aboard were killed Mar. 22 when a Royal Dutch Airlines DC-6 crashed in bad weather while trying to land near Frankfurt, Germany. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands was to have used the plane for her state visit to the U.S. next month. [See p. 84M]